Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week, By PHILO WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1828.

[VOL. IX.....NO. 426.

Terms.....At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, cheapness of provisions, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. *Advertisements* will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

ITEMS.

Quick step of mind.—Mr. Osborn of the Manchester Seminary, near Hartford, Conn. states that he has "prepared a Key to the Latin, Greek and French languages, by means of which the scholar, by a close application, may be able to read the Æneid of Virgil in twelve weeks. Without any previous knowledge of the Latin, the first day he commences, he will be able to read twenty-five lines, the fourth, fifty, and at the end of the second week, he can construe upwards of one hundred lines per day. On the eighth or tenth week, he can construe, from three to five hundred lines per day, besides obtaining a morning lesson for parsing." Really we must throw away our old phrase—the "*march of mind*," and substitute something that has a swifter movement.

It occupies somewhat less than five seconds, or six ordinary pulsations of the wrist, for sound to travel a mile. If the interval between a flash of lightning and a peal of thunder be above three-fourths of that time, viz: above 3 1-2 seconds, or four pulsations of the wrist, danger need not be apprehended, as the shock is too distant to reach the earth.

We are happy to learn that some successful experiments are now making by a gentleman in Herefordshire, England, with the view of preserving valuable fruit trees from decay, by planting young trees in the vicinity, and transfusing the sap of the young plants through the bark of the decaying tree, and thus uniting the circulation of both. *Verulam.*

Confirmation.—An old woman who attended several confirmations was at length recognised by the Bishop: 'Have I not seen you before,' asked his Lordship, "I gets confirmed as often as I can," replied the woman, "hey tell me it is good for the rheumatism!

When to praise.—Praise the fineness of the day when it is ended; praise a woman when you have known her; a sword when your have proved it; a maiden after she is married; the ice when you have crossed it; and liquor after it is drunk.

Skippers in Cheese.....Wrap the cheese in thin brown paper, so thin that moisture may strike through soon—dig a hole in good sweet earth, about too feet deep, in which the cheese must be buried about thirty-six hours, and the skippers will be found on outside of the cheese, brush them off immediately and you will find your cheese sound and good.

Accident.—Mr. John Larkins of Wilmington, in this state, while aiding a boy in placing a bag upon a horse, received a kick in his breast from the refractory animal, which almost instantly caused his death.

Nantucket Sheep Shearing.....The number of sheep assembled at the late shearing in Nantucket, Massachusetts, was about 12,000. The wool is worth from 20 to 25 cents a pound.

Fruitfulness.—The wife of Jesse Egbert, of Cedarville, was on the 20th inst, delivered of 3 living children at a birth; it will be recollected that the same woman was delivered of the same number about a year ago.—Thus has she been the mother of 6 children in that short period.

Ancient Coins.—Eight hundred *ancient coins*, collected in Greece, Rome, Asia Minor, &c. &c. some of them 3000 years old, are offered for sale at Providence, Rhode Island, by Mr. Stoddert. *Albany Daily Adv.*

A new idea of respectability.—Some of our country editors are dry, droll fellows. The editor of the *Concord Gazette*, in speaking of their last term of the Court of Sessions, says, "the Criminal Docket was hardly sufficiently large to make it appear *respectable*." If numbers are this editor's ideas of respectability, we could satisfy him to heart's content at our City Hall. From forty to fifty ragged looking wretches every month would reach his point of respectability. *Nonh.*

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation, between the United States of America and the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, was concluded and signed by their plenipotentiaries, at Washington, on the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, which convention being in the English and French language, is word for word, as follows:

[ORIGINAL.]

Convention of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States of America, and the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg.

The United States of America, on the one part, and the Republic and Free Hanseatic city of Lubeck, the Republic and Free Hanseatic city of Bremen, and the Republic and Free Hanseatic city of Hamburg, (each state for itself separately) on the other part, being desirous to give greater facility to their commercial intercourse, and to place the privileges of their navigation on a basis of the most extended liberality, have resolved to fix in a manner clear, distinct, and positive, the rules which shall be observed between the one and the other, by means of a convention of friendship, commerce and navigation.

For the attainment of this most desirable object, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Henry Clay, their Secretary of State; and the senate of the republic and free Hanseatic city of Lubeck, the senate of the republic and free Hanseatic city of Bremen, and the senate of the republic and free Hanseatic city of Hamburg, have conferred full powers on Vincent Rumpff, their minister plenipotentiary near the United States of America, who, after having exchanged their said full powers, found in due and proper form, have agreed to the following articles.

Art. 1. The contracting parties do agree, that, whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise, of any foreign country, can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the United States, in their own vessels, may also importation be made in the vessels of the United States, or of either of the said Hanseatic Republics. And, in like manner, that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandize, of any foreign country, can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into either of the said Hanseatic republics, in its own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the United States; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage or cargo of the vessel, shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one party or of the other. And they further agree, that whatever may be lawfully exported, or re-exported by one party in its own vessels, to any foreign country, may, in like manner, be exported or re-exported, in the vessels of the other party. And the same bounties, duties, and drawbacks, shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or re-exportion be made in vessels of the one party or of the other. Nor shall higher or other charges of any kind, be imposed in the ports of the one party, on vessels of the other, than are or shall be payable in the same ports by national vessels.

Art. 2. No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any article, the produce or manufacture of the free Hanseatic republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation, into either of the said republics, of any article the produce the manufacture of the United States, than are or shall be payable on the like article, being the produce or manufacture of any other or higher foreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges, be imposed by either party on the exportation of any articles to the United States, or to the free Hanseatic republics of Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg, respectively, than such as are or shall be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation or exportation of any articles, the produce or manufacture of the United States, or of the free Hanseatic republics of Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg, to or from the ports of the United States, or to or from the ports of the other party, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

Art. 3. No priority or preference shall be given directly or indirectly by any or either of the contracting parties, nor by any company, corporation, or agent, acting on their behalf or under their authority, in the purchase of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture, of their states respectively, imported into the other on account of, or in reference to the character of the vessel, whether it be of the one party or the other, in which such article was imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the contracting parties, that no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect.

Art. 4. In consideration of the limited extent of the territories of the republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, and of the intimate connexion of trade and navigation subsisting between these republics, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that any vessel which shall be owned exclusively by a citizen or citizens of any or either of them, and of which the master shall also be a citizen of any or either of them, and provided three fourths of the crew shall be citizens or subjects of any or either of the said republics, or of any or either of the states of the Confederation of Germany, such vessel, so owned and navigated, shall, for all the purposes of this convention, be taken to be and considered as a vessel belonging to Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg.

Art. 5. Any vessel together with her cargo, belonging to either of the free Hanseatic republics of Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg, and coming from either of the said ports to the United States, shall, for all the purposes of this convention, be deemed to have cleared from the republic to which such vessel belongs; although in fact, it may not have been the one from which she departed; and any vessel of the United States and her cargo, trading to the ports of Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg, directly or in succession, shall for the like purposes be on the footing of a Hanseatic vessel and her cargo, making the same voyage.

Art. 6. It is likewise agreed that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships, and other citizens of both parties, to manage, themselves, their own business, in all the ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of each other, as well with respect to the consignment and sale of their goods and merchandise, by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending of their ships; submitting themselves to the laws, decrees and usages there established, to which native citizens are subjected; they being in all these cases, to be treated as citizens of the republic in which they reside or at least to be placed on a footing with the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation.

Art. 7. The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise; and their representatives being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases: and if, in the case of real estate, the said heirs would be prevented from entering into the possession of the inheritance on account of their character of aliens, there shall be granted to them the term of three years to dispose of the same, as they may think proper, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, and exempt from all duties of detraction on the part of the government of the respective states.

Art. 8 Both the contracting parties promise and engage, formally, to give their special protection to the persons and property of the citizens of each other, of all occupations, who may be in the territories subject to the jurisdiction of the one or the other, transient or dwelling therein, leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice for their judicial recourse, on the same terms which are usual and customary with the natives or citizens of the country in which they may be, for which purpose they may employ, in defence of their rights, such advocates solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors, as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have as free opportunity as native citizens to be present at the decisions and sentences of the tribunals, in all cases which may concern them; and likewise at the taking of all examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials.

Art. 9. The contracting parties, desiring to live in peace and harmony with all the other nations of the earth by means of a policy, frank, and equally friendly with all, engage mutually not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely made, or on allowing the same compensation, if the concession was conditional.

Art. 10. The present convention shall be in force for the term of twelve years from the date thereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after the government of the United States, on the one part, or the free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg, or either of them, on the other part, shall have given notice of their intention to terminate the same; each of the said contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other, at the end of the said term of twelve years: and it is hereby agreed between them, that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either of the parties from the other, this convention and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine, as far as regards the states giving and receiving such notice; it being always understood and agreed that, if one or more of the Hanseatic republics aforesaid, shall, at the expiration of twelve years from the date thereof, give or receive notice of the proposed termination of this convention, it shall, nevertheless remain in full force and operation, as far as regards the remaining Hanseatic republics, or republic, which may not have given or received such notice.

Art. 11. The present convention being approved and ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Hanseatic republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within nine months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties, have signed the present convention; and have thereto affixed our seals.

Done in quadruplicate, at the city of Washington, on the twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, in the fifty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America.

[L. S.] H. CLAY.
[L. S.] V. RUMPFF.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on the second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, by Henry Clay, Secretary of State of the United States, and Vincent Rumpff, minister plenipotentiary of the free Hanseatic republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, near the United States, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, John Quincy Adams, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and cause the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this second day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty second.

[L. S.] JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President.

H. CLAY, *secretary of state.*

Estate of Nathan Neely.

THE subscriber having this day qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of *Nathan Neely*, late of Rowan county, deceased, hereby gives notice for all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to come forward and make payment; and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them to me, properly authenticated, for payment, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ROBERT N. FLEMING, *Executor.*

May 19th, 1828. 3t24

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, a negro Boy, who says his name is BILL, belongs to Ezekiel Trotman, of Alabama, and ran away below Fayetteville. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, rather light complected, between 22 and 25 years old: no particular marks perceptible on him. His owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

N. B. Since the above was published, the fellow says his name is *Daniel*, and that he belongs to William Powel, of Richmond county, N. C. CHARLES PHELPS, *Jailor.*

Wilkesboro', May 30, 1828. 19

State of North Carolina, Surry county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained letters of administration on the estate of Elisha Harrison, dec'd. the heirs of said Elisha Harrion are hereby notified to come forward (if any they are) and receive their distributive share of said estate, or it will be disposed of as the law directs. 5t26

JOHN DEBRUSE, *Adm'r.*

Rockford, 3d June, 1828.

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

IN Equity: John Huson, S. Huson, and Mortimer Huson, by their guardian, Eli Hoyl, vs. John Friddle and wife Mary, and Joseph McKinzie: Original bill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants in the above case reside out of the state; therefore, ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, for the defendants to appear at our next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complaint, else the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Witness John D. Hoke, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1828. t28 JNO. D. HOKE, *C. M. E.*

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of

Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver *Watches*; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of *Military Goods*. Also, all kinds of *Silver-Ware*, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of *Watches Repaired*, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street.

ROBERT WYNNE.

Salisbury, May 26, 1828. 17

NOTICE.

ALL the notes, judgments and book accounts of the late concern of *Huntington & Wynne*, have been transferred to the subscriber, who has appointed Mr. John H. Hardie his agent. All those who are indebted to said concern, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Hardie, who is authorized to make settlement and grant discharges. Longer indulgence need not be expected. 4t28

WM. HUNTINGTON.

Salisbury, 15th July, 1828.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

JULY 5th, 1828. A true description of a beast, taken up and entered by Andrew Griffin, in said county: A bay mare, supposed to be 18 or 19 years old, about four feet 7 or 8 inches high, a star in her face, one hind foot white, hip-shoulder, some knots on her left knee, and large mane and tail: Which was valued at $8, and put on my stray-book the day and date above-mentioned. 3t27

G. ANDERSON, *Ranger,*
Fork of Yadkin, 3d reg't. Rowan co'y.

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, June term, 1828. John Webb vs. Edmund Beazley: Original attachment, levied on one kettle, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant, Edmund Beazley, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next court to be held in Germanton, on the 2d Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken against him by defendant. 6t29

M. R. MOORE, *c. c.*

PRICE ADV. $2. By C. L. BANNER, *d. c.*

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county:

SUPERIOR Court of law, spring term, 1828. Jane Morrison, vs. Hezekiah Morrison; petition for divorce. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant, Hezekiah Morrison, (who it appears to the satisfaction of the court is not an inhabitant of this state,) do make his appearance before the Judge, at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and file his answer, plead to issue, or demur, the petitioner will be heard exparte, and have judgment pro confesso. 6t29

Teste: JAS. CAMPBELL, *Clk.*

North Carolina, Iredell county:

IN Equity: Heirs of Martin Walk, vs. the real estate. Pursuant to an order of court made at the last term, I will sell, on the 3d Monday of August next, at the court-house in Statesville, upon a credit of one year, taking bond with approved security, all that tract or parcel of land, lying in said county, on the waters of Rocky Creek, adjoining the lands of Lucky Speeke and others, the property of said Martin Walk, dec'd. containing two hundred and twenty-two acres, more or less. JOHN MUSHAT, *c. m. e.*

June 25th, 1828. 5t26

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderte terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is repectfully solicited, by their obt servt JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 62

Mr. J. Woodworth, *Dyer*,

RESPECTFULLY requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against him, will be paid on application at his Dying Establishment in Salisbury, three doors east of the court-house, as his stay in the place *may* be short.

July 12th, 1828. 23

WAGONERS,

DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *WAGON YARD*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, cord shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. 6t

Fayetteville, 1st, April, 1828.

United States' Laws,

Passed at the First Session of the 20th Congress.

NO. XXVI.

An Act making appropriations for the Indian Department, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appointed, to wit:

For pay to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian Agents authorized by law, thirty one thousand dollars:

For the pay of Sub-Agents as established by law, fifteen thousand one hundred dollars:

For presents to Indians, as authorized by act of one thousand eight hundred and two, fifteen thousand dollars.

For houses for sub agents, interpreters, and blacksmiths at Peoria and Ioway as sub agencies; expenses of emigrating Indians; claims of Delawares, for horses taken by white men; holding councils for settlement of differences among Indian tribes, &c. within the superintendency of General Clark, as estimated for by him, fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-four dollars:

For Additional expense arising out of the recently extended intercourse with the Indians within the Michigan Territory, and the establishment of a new sub agency therein, for the Chippewas, high up Lake Superior, at La Point, or Michael's Island, as recommended by Gov Cass, five thousand dollars:

For additional expense at the Red River Agency, on account of the removal of Quapaws, and attaching them to that agency, agreeably to the late treaty with them, one thousand three hundred dollars:

For expense attending Indian Agency, established under the late treaty with the Creek nation, and an act of Congress of twentieth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, four thousand five hundred dollars:

For aiding the emigration of the Creek Indians, providing for them for the period of twelve months after their emigration, and for rendering them such assistance as the President of the United States may think proper, in their agricultural operations for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the existing treaty with the Creek nation of Indians, having relation to the aforesaid objects, fifty thousand dollars:

And the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to enable the President of the United States to carry into effect the articles of agreement and cession, entered into on the twenty-fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, between the U. States and the State of Georgia, which sum of money, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, to the extinguishment of the claims of the Cherokee Indians, to all the lands which they occupy within the limits of the said State:

For contingencies of Indian Department, ninety five thousand dollars.

For refunding to the State of North Carolina the amount expended by her in extinguishing the title of certain Indians of the Cherokee tribe, to reservations of land within the limits of said State, granted to them in *fee simple*, by treaties with the United States, in the years one thousand eight hundred and seventeen and one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the sum of twenty two thousand dollars.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums hereby appropriated, be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved: 2 May, 1828.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Approved: 9 May, 1828.

NO. XXVII.

An Act to authorize a Rail Road within the District of Columbia.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress to the constructing a Rail Road by a Company Incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland, from Baltimore to the City of Washington, be and the same is hereby given to the extent that Congress has jurisdiction of the soil over which it may pass; conceding to said Company to exact such tolls, and to enjoy such benefits and privileges, as the act of incorporation of the State of Maryland gives to said Corporation within the limits of the State of Maryland: Provided, in the location of the Road it shall not be lawful for said Company to pass through any the reserved squares or open spaces of the City without the consent of Congress.

Approved: 9 May, 1828.

NO. XXVIII.

An Act regulating commercial intercourse with the Islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all French Vessels, coming directly from the Islands of Martinique and Guadalope, and laden with articles, the growth or manufacture of either of said Islands, and which are permitted to be exported therefrom in American Vessels, may be admitted into the Ports of the United States on payment of no higher duties on tonnage, or on their cargoes, as aforesaid, than are imposed on American Vessels, and on like cargoes imported in American Vessels: Provided, that if the President of the United States shall, at any time, receive satisfactory information, that the privileges allowed to American Vessels and their cargoes and said Islands, by the French ordiance of February fifth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, have been revoked or annulled, he is hereby authorized, by Proclamation, to suspend the operation act, and withhold all privileges allowed under it.

Approved: 9 May, 1828.

To the Public.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware,

of all descriptions, from New-York and Philadelphia, where they were selected by himself, with care, and bought for cash, and which are offered on the most reasonable terms. He will sell for cash at the lowest prices—otherwise, on time Country Produce bought, at the highest market prices. Arrangements are made to receive Goods monthly, from the above named places; which will keep up a good supply of Fresh Goods. Call at his Store in Salisbury, and examine for yourselves. JOHN MURPHY.

N. B. Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Rum, Wines, French Brandy, &c. &c. Also, for sale, as above, *Swaim's* GENUINE *Panacea*, fresh from the proprietor in Philadelphia.

May 8th, 1828. 13t28

MANSION HOTEL,

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA,

BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept 17, 1827 82

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has removed from the house formerly owned by Capt. *Robert Werke*, dec'd. to the house lately occupied by Mr. David Porter, in the east end of the town; where he will continue his *TAVERN*. He sincerely thanks his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore extended to him; and he solicits the continuance of their favors.

He pledges his unremitting attention to his business, and kindness to those who may be pleased to call upon him. 12

WHITFIELD KERR.

Statesville, Iredell co. N. C. April 14 1828.

Trotter & Huntington,

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit. ☞ All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well.

July 3d, 1828. 22

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the post-office at Tabor Church, Iredell county, N. C. July 1st, 1828.

Albea Thomas	Judkin Robertson B.
Brothertin James	McConnel William
Caldwell Mrs. Jane	Summers William
Eliot Robert	Swan Thomas
Erwin Enoch	Tomlinson William H.
Hix Henry	Wales Samuel
Johnson Benjamin	Ward Isaac
Johnson John	Welch John

3t27 D. GOULD, *P. M.*

Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, *wholesale and retail*, SPUN COTTON, Number 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to

J. MURPHY, *Agent.*

Salisbury, May 5, 1828. [14]

Committed to the Jail

OF Davidson county, a mulatto woman, who says her name is *Catharine*, and belongs to William O. of Jefferson county, Georgia, and was raised in Charleston, S. C., and sold as the property of James Gun, dec'd. She is about 5 feet high, rather a dark mullatto, between 21 and 22 years old, no particular marks perceptible on her, more than her face has the appearance of being marked with the small pox. Her owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or otherwise she will be dealt with as the law directs. JOHN M. THOMAS, *Jailor.*

Lexington, June 26th, 1828. 21

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 22d day of April, 1828, a *negro woman* named *Anny*, who says she belongs to a man by the name of John Herren, who lives in Duplin county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN SLOAN, *Sheriff*
of Mecklenburg county.

May 12, 1828. [24tf]

NOTICE.—Whereas my wife Fanny, has left my bed and board without any just cause; these are therefore to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts she may hereafter contract.

July 21st, 1828. t27 WM. WILSON.

BLANK BANK BONDS,

OF the new form now required, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury.

PRESIDENTIAL.

A Turncoat.—The Adams presses are exulting to the very sky, that the President threw off his coat to cut a snag at the commencement of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Nothing wonderful in this. It is not the first time Mr. Adams has turned his coat....*Noah.* [It was no doubt a *Hickory* that stopped his spade.]

Shameful.—In the Report of the Committee on Retrenchment, page 24, we find the following items of expenditure in the Navy Department:

'Do. [expenses] in the Court of Enquiry in the case of Com. Porter, $2,242 35

'Do. on his Court Martial, 2,997 80

Thus has it cost the Americans $5,240 15 to drive from the United Sates' Navy one of its greatest heroes! What American is there, in whose bosom glows one spark of patriotism, but will blush and hang his head when he sees the amount, and reflect on the elevation given to his national character by the heroic achievments of the gallant Porter, now exiled from the land of his nativity—the land he loved? But then, Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay have such repugnance and such antipathy to 'Military Chieftains,' they think nothing of spending several thousand dollars of the public money in banishing them from our country! We suppose they would squander many thousand to get rid of Jackson—but 'Old Hickory,' won't go—he always sticks to US. Porter's heart is with US, but we have been deprived of his services by the present Administration because he *could not submit* to what he conceived to be an outrage on the American character.—*Penn Reporter.*

Hurra for Jackson.—Maj. Noah, of the New York Enquirer, has a parrot, which he has learned to cry *hurrah for Jackson!* The bird escaped from its master on the 6th ult. and flew about the city: the Courier paper gives the following humorous account of the parrot's adventures:

Yesterday afternoon we were much surprised to hear the shout "Hurra for Jackson!" proceeding from the office of our friend *Stone* (editor of the Commercial Advertiser, an Adams paper.) On examination, we saw Poll perched on the window sill, ogling the Colonel most uxoriously, and evidently determined to bring him over to the good cause. The Colonel was in an attitude of defence, making divers desperate pushes at Poll, and exclaiming loudly, "Go a way, d—n you!" "Hurra for Jackson!" said Poll: "Go to thunder!" said Stone. Bloodshed was prevented by the interference of the Police—Hays seized the culprit, and carried her off; all Broadway heard the shout "Hurra for Jackson!" as Poll travelled to the City Hall. "Darn that bird!" said Jonathan, from Nantucket—"Hurra for Jackson!" said Poll. On being presented to Justice Hopson, the first inquiry was, "What is your name?" "Hurra for Jackson!" said Poll.—"What do you do for a living?" "Hurra for Jackson!" Nothing else could be got out of her; she was about being committed to Bridewell, when our neighbor of the *Enquirer* entered bail for her good behavior, that she should keep the peace towards the people of New York and *William L. Stone* in particular. "Hurra for Jackson!" said Poll, and away she went.

Bets.—In the New York Enquirer, of the 10th inst. we find the following bets offered on the Presidential election: "As we know that the *Adams* men are a betting as well as boasting tribe, and that they make assertions in regard to the result of the election in this state, and in the United States, in which they do not believe—we are authorised, in order to test their predictions, to offer the following bets:—$1,500, that *Jackson* will get a majority of the electoral votes of this state—$2,000, that he will be elected President of the United States, and $100 that he will have one—the like sum, that he will have two—the like sum that he will have three majority, and so on up to fifteen majority over Mr. Adams, at the next election, both candidates being alive when the votes are counted." If the *Adams* men have confidence in their declarations, let them close with this proposition, which we received with a most responsible name, or let them be silent as to Mr. Adams' prospects. We will repeat this offer, from time to time, in reply to any assertion they may make.

Things to be Remembered.—That Mr. Adams charged and received for his expenses and services between the 20th April, 1813, and the 29th April, 1815, besides contingencies at London the sum of $62,644 00. At this very time he was denouncing the government as being "*feeble and penurious.*"

That up to the 4th of March last, the expenditures of Mr. Adams' Administration exceeded those of the last three years of Mr. Monroe's Administration, by $8,685,307 44.

That in 1807 Mr. Adams denounced to Mr. Jefferson, the Federal party, to which he belonged, as engaged in a plan to dismember the union, and in a treasonable correspondence with the Governor of Canada, the purpose of which was to negociate a secession of the New England States.

That in the spring of the same year, he publicly lamented the *fearful progress* of the democratic party and of its principles, and declared he had long meditated the subject, and had become convinced, that the only method by which the democratic party could be destroyed, was by joining with it, and urging it on with the utmost energy to the completion of its views, whereby the result would prove so ridiculous and so ruinous to the country, that the people would be led to despise the principles and condemn the effects of democratic policy, and then, said he, *we may have a form of government better suited to the genius and disposition of our country, than the present Constitution.*"

N. C. Journal.

Clay turned pedlar.—In some of the southern papers, it is stated, that Clay, in his journey through Virginia to Kentucky, scatters political pamphlets. So he is a pedlar at last.

A sign.—A ballot was taken on the Presidency, in one of the road districts in the town of Riga, New-York a few weeks since, which resulted in,

19 for JACKSON, and only
3 for Adams!

Another sign.—Another ballot was taken recently in a boat as it left this village. *Twenty nine* out of the *thirty* on board, were for Old Hickory; and the remaining one was for Adams only because his father was!—a better reason than many can give for pursuing the same course

Rochester Advertiser.

New York.—In the Nashville Banner, an extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in Nashville, says: "The most astonishing changes have taken place within the last ninety days, and the friends of Gen. Jackson in this quarter are rapidly increasing. The state of New-York will give him 25 votes certainly. We can now beat them in this village. The Adams men do not think they can succeed."

The Boston Statesman announces as an important "Sign," that Mr. Adams has a splendid house building at Quincy, which is to be ready by the 4th day of March next.

A letter from Mobile, of the 3d June, received in Augusta, says—"Our Cotton business is entirely over. We shall not receive 100,000 bales this year. Present receipt 69,897 bales against 90,000 bales last year."

Southern Manufactures.—The Georgia (Milledgville) Statesman, of the 28th ult. says, that two manufactories for bagging, negro cloth and sheeting, in the neighbourhood of Milledgeville, are in contemplation, and we have been given to understand that at a late sale of lots at the Indian Springs, a gentleman of Macon, as agent of a house in Savannah, bought a lot for similar purposes.

During the night of the 30th ultimo, the Tariff Bill, together with the effigies of Messrs. Clay, Webster, Everett, Mathew Carey, Taylor of New York, and Mallary, was burnt, amidst a large concourse of spectators, at Columbia, *S. C.*

Foreign Prejudices.—Will it be believed that English manufactured Cement, under the name of Roman Cement, is now selling in this place for $9 per barrel, when New-York Cement, neatly put up in papered casks, inspected, and every way equal to and goes as far as the English, sells at $4? *Charleston paper.*

John Neale's opinion of the Tariff.

(He is the Editor of the *Yankee*, published at Portland, Maine, and the avowed enemy of Mrs. Royall.)

The Jackson men complain of the tariff—but then who made the tariff? Why Mr. Adams to be sure. But the Adams people, they complain of the tariff too: And why?—because they could not help themselves; they were obliged to vote for it, by the power of the Jacksonites; who are therefore answerable for the mischief. They could do no better—ergo they are to be exculpated; just as the framers of the federal constitution were, for admitting slave representation—they did the best they could. At the South, they charge the tariff to the north, and here at the north they lay it to the south; and so we have it—on all sides and on every side. Meanwhile this poor tariff is lost sight of; nobody knows whether it is what people say of it or not—nobody cares indeed so that the newspapers are able to grind it up into political ammunition—paper pelts.

Salisbury:

AUGUST 5, 1828.

THE PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Andrew Jackson.

(OF TENNESSEE.)

"Honor and gratitude to the man, who has filled the measure of his country's glory."—*Jefferson.*

"The recollection of the public relations in which I stood to General Jackson, while President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me," &c.

JAMES MADISON.

"My friendship for General Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while President, forbids my taking any part in the ensuing presidential election."

JAMES MONROE.

"General Jackson's *services to this nation* entitle him to their *highest rewards—his whole career has been* signalized by the purest intentions, and the most elevated purposes."—*John Q. Adams.*

"Towards that distinguished Captain (Andrew Jackson) *who has shed so much Glory on our country, whose renown constitutes so great a portion of its moral property*, I never had, I never can have any other feelings than those of the most profound RESPECT, and of the utmost kindness."

HENRY CLAY.

"General Jackson is a clear-headed, strong-minded man, and has more of the Roman in him, than any man now living."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

(OF SOUTH CAROLINA.)

The distinguished Statesman, and patriotic Advocate of the People's Rights.

JACKSON ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st Dist....	Robert Love, of Haywood county.
2d	Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes.
3d	Peter Forney, of Lincoln.
4th	John Giles, of Rowan.
5th	Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham.
6th	John M. Morehead, of Guilford.
7th	Walter F. Leake, of Richmond.
8th	Willie P. Mangum, of Orange.
9th	Josiah Crudup, of Wake.
10th	John Hall, of Warren.
11th	Joseph J. Williams, of Martin.
12th	Kedar Ballard, of Gates.
13th	Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb.
14th	Richard D. Spaight, of Craven.
15th	Edwd. B. Dudley, of New Hanover.

Gov. Taylor, of South Carolina, deems it inexpedient to call the legislature of that state together, as suggested by the anti-tariff meeting at Colleton. Gov. T. seems to be a considerate man; he thinks that a secession from the Union would not be the surest way to obviate the oppressive operation of the new tariff....the grievous burden which the tariff imposes, is, in his estimation, preferable to the horrors of disunion.

Villainy.—A negro lately offered for sale, in Georgetown, S. C. what he called terrapin eggs, but which afterwards proved to be *snake's eggs!* People ought to be cautious in buying *any* thing of vagrant negroes: it is as dangerous as it is an unlawful business.

Piracies are becoming more frequent and horrible, in the West Indies, than ever known heretofore: a French ship, from Vera Cruz to Bordeaux, was lately taken, robbed of $200,000, and all the passengers and crew, 82 souls, murdered! An American schooner, from Zangua to New-York, was taken, and the pirates cut the throats of all on board, among whom were a number of lads, going to New-York to be educated!

Dog machinery.—A poor but industrious German, lately commenced the manufactory of wrought nails, at Utica, New-York; the bellows is kept in blast by two dogs, running in a wheel, who relieve each other at regular periods. He makes excellent nails, and finds ready sale for all of them.

Internal Improvement in Virginia.—A convention of delegates, 170 in number, assembled in Charlottesville on the 14th ult. to devise the most expedient means to promote *internal improvements* in that state, and revive the fading glories of the Old Dominion. *James Madison* was appointed President of the convention; a committee of 13, headed by *James Monroe*, Judge Marshal, Judge Coalter, James Barbour, and others, was appointed, to report to the convention the best scheme of internal improvement, &c: an able report is expected: it was thought the convention would remain in session a week. The number of the members, the weight of their characters and talents, conspire to render this convention one of the most important and respectable ever convened in Virginia: the hopes of the state hang upon the result of their deliberations. We hope that this example may not be lost to the public men of North Carolina, but that they will make an effort to improve the physical condition and capabilities of their *own* state.

Hair restorative.—It has been ascertained that the daily application of *salt*, will restore hair to the heads of those who, from fever or other causes, may have suffered its loss. The constant application of salt, has been found to give strength and luxuriance to hair which was falling off, and causing rapid baldness. This is a simple and cheap remedy, and worth trying. It may be preferable to all the Macassar oils and cosmetics which the inventive genius of *Monsieur* the manufacturer of patent flea-powders and flower-pots, ever dreamed of: and it has the additional recommendation, that it is *cheap*, and always at hand. Whether the salt is to be used in solution, or in substance, we know not: either way would doubtless prove efficacious. We wish some of our readers in Western Carolina, whose brain-pans have been divested of nature's covering, would test the efficacy of the above, and communicate the result to us, that we might give it publicity, for the benefit of others.

The Gravel.—We have been requested to publish the following recipe for the cure (or relief) of that distressing malady, *the Gravel*. Take *Smart Weed*, boil it to a strong liquor, and drink a tea-cup full three times a day: or take three teaspoonfuls of the *juice* of said weed in a glass of toddy. The white-blossomed weed is best.

The Supreme Court of this state adjourned on Monday, the 28th ult. We shall be able, probably, to publish a list of the cases decided at this term in our next.

The Executive Council met in Raleigh last Wednesday, to consult with the Gov. on the appointment of Attorney General, in place of James F. Taylor, dec'd. We have not heard the result.

Dr. *Andrew Bowman*, of Stokes county, has, at his own request, been withdrawn as the Adams Electoral candidate for the 5th district; and James T. Morehead of Rockingham county, substituted in his place. "Rats flee from a sinking ship." Dr. Bowman recommends Mr. Morehead, as more accustomed to public speaking, and consequently better calculated to electioneer for their sinking cause.

The Exeter (Massachusetts) Bank, was lately robbed of $30,000—12,000 in specie, and 18,000 in bills. Some of the robbers are in custody.

Cancers.—We have been made acquainted with a number of cases of cures of *cancers*, produced by simply rubbing the part affected with *boiled turnips*. The turnips should be boiled to a pulp; the cancer to be rubbed with the liquor, and the pulpy substance bound on the sore. This application will, in a short time, deaden all that part of the flesh affected by the cancer, which can be easily taken out, when the part will heal directly. Cures have been effected in this way, in cases that eminent physicians had pronounced incurable.

We perceive in the papers, that a Mr. Tyrrell, of Missouri, has been cured of a cancer on his nose, by applying a strong potash, made of the ashes of red oak bark, with a plaster of tar over the whole: cautery and the knife, had been previously used in vain.

At a muster of Capt. David Linn's company, in this county, on the 19th July, a vote on the Presidency was taken, and resulted in 36 for Jackson, 7 for Adams, and 31 declined voting.

At a muster of Capt. Hugh Parks's company, on 25th ult. the vote on the Presidency stood:

Jackson - - - - - - - -	55
Adams - - - - - - - -	15
On the fence - - - - - -	10

At a muster of Capt. George File's company of Riflemen, in this county, on the 26th ult. a vote on the Presidency resulted in giving Jackson about - 65
Adams - - - 00

At a muster of Capt. Nathan Cornell's company, in the Forks, in this county, on the 26th ult.,

Jackson received - - - -	68
Adams - - - - - -	16

At the company muster in Huntsville, Surry county, same day, the men were desirous of taking the vote; but the captain, being an Adams man, and knowing the company were strong for Old Hickory, would not suffer them to indicate their preference at that time, and in that way: but the ides of November will bring confusion to those who would thus suppress the voice of the people.

At a muster of Capt. Ratledge's company, on Hunting creek, in the Forks, on the 19th ult. a vote was taken of not only the musterables, but of all the by-standers, amounting to more than a hundred people; Charles Anderson, Esq. a Soldier of the Revolution, stepped out for his compatriot in those "times that tried men's souls;" and another gentleman walked out for the Administration; the whole assemblage, save a few who did not vote, gathered round the veteran of the Old War, leaving the Adams man "all alone by himself."

The Cheraw Spectator has been discontinued for want of support. About three years since, there were two papers at that place; now *one* cannot live. The New-York Telegraph is also discontinued, for lack of patronage.

It is surprising that people will have so little forecast, as heedlessly to engage in the newspaper business, when there is so little prospect of their realizing any profit from it. In towns that, like Cheraw, cannot decently support *one* paper, you will find two and three establishments, hanging on to a losing concern, like death to mortality. And too often, these purblind folks are the dupes of designing partizans: warn them as you may, they *won't* see the snake, till they are bitten.

A Jackson Electoral ticket has been formed in Vermont: every inch of ground will be contested with the coalition.

New-York.—All accounts concur in representing the changes in favor of Jackson, in the state of New-York, as being greater than the most sanguine friends of the Hero anticipated: two-thirds of the electoral votes of that state, are now very confidently counted for the people's candidate. In the papers from there, are whole columns of *signs* in our favor: it is impossible to give, in our paper of this week, even a summary of them; it is sufficient, however, for us to state the result, in these general terms. We are safe;—New-York will decide the contest, even should Kentucky go against us; which, we are well assured, she will not do.

We have had several fine showers within a few days past; which seem to have greatly revived *cotton* and *corn*: there will be most abundant crops; some persons have already contracted to deliver corn in the fall at 20 cts. per bushel; wheat is selling at 40 cents per bushel, oats 15, beef 3, (as will be seen on reference to Messrs. Krider & Bowers' advertisement, in another column of this week's Carolinian) bacon 8 to 10 cents, and all other things in proportion... all the necessaries of life are cheap and abundant..... *except* MONEY! We regret to learn, however, that some damage was done by the storm of Saturday night, the 26th ult; from eight to twelve miles south west of this, much corn was broken down, torn up by the roots, &c. by the violence of the wind, or rather hurricane: cotton was also somewhat injured. But this damage is confined to a small extent of country.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the ship New-York, at the port of New-York, English papers to the 16th June have been received.

The Catholic question has been lost in the House of Lords. The tone of the debate is however conciliatory, and the question is likely again to come up this session.

London, June 11.

The Ministers of the Allied Powers will meet speedily at Corfu. The French Minister has already taken his departure, and Mr. S. Canning will soon join him.

It is said, that satisfactory explanations have been made to the Duke of Wellington by the Russian government, respect in her views on Turkey.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The following is a list of the new ministers appointed to fill the vacancies occasioned by the late resignations:

Lord Aberdeen, Foreign Secretary, in place of Earl Dudley.

Sir H Hardinge, Secretary at War, in place of Lord Palmerston.

Sir G. Murray, Colonial Secretary, in place of Mr. Huskisson.

Lord Lowther, First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, in lieu of Mr. Arbuthnot.

Mr. Arbuthnot, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, vice Lord Aberdeen.

Mr. Courtenay, Vice President of the Board of Trade, in lieu of Mr. F. Lewis.

Mr. Horace Twiss, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, vice Lord F. L. Gower.

Mr. G. Bankes, Secretary of the Board of Control vice Mr. Courtenay.

Lord Lllenborough is to remain Lord Privy Seal. The Irish Secretaryship, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Lamb, is not yet filled; and the office of Mr. Grant, President of the Board of Trade, is still vacant. Lord Lowther, Sir G. Murray, Mr. Courtenay, and Sir H. Hardinge, have seats in the Cabinet.

The Right Hon. Vesey Fitzgerald is spoken of as President of the Board of Trade, but nothing is yet settled. Mr. Lamb's successor is not yet named.

The Duke of Wellington made a handsome speech in the House of Lords, in support of the bill for granting a pension to Mr. Canning's family.

British Ministry.—The Liverpool Mercury, of the 30th May, says: The course pursued by the liberal part of the ministry seems to have met with general approbation. The appointment of Sir. G. Murray to the situation of Colonial Secretary has met with general disapprobation, even from the high Tories. It seems to be the general opinion that the Duke of Wellington's new administration cannot last long more especially as he has not a single member of his government who is fit to lead in the House of Commons—Mr. Peel it is *universally* acknowledged has failed as leader.

From the weakness of the ministry in the House of Commons, it is thought that there will be an immediate dissolution of the Parliament.

Cobbett.—The following is the notorious Wm. Cobbett's account of the late changes in the British ministry: "The truth is, that the concern is bad; it is in a bad state; it is full of difficulties. There is a necessity of raising sixty millions of taxes in gold every year, or of proclaiming the nation a bankrupt, or of coming to the equitable adjustment prayed for in the Norfolk petition, which Mr. Huskisson knows would swamp him for ever. * * * But why should Lord Dudley and Lord Palmerston, and the rest retire also? Why, because they are, in all probability, afraid to remain in without Huskisson. When the old rat gives a squeak of alarm and begins to scamper off, the younger ones stay not long behind. "*Caw-aw!*" cries the old rook, and darts off out of the pea-field. The rest do not stop to *caw*, but after him they go, with every pinion on the stretch."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S.

We have received a copy of the Minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. States for May, 1828, by which it appears that this body consists of 16 Synods, 90 Presbyteries, 1,285 ministers, 194 licentiates, 242 candidates, 1,968 churches, and 146,308 communicants. The whole number of adults baptized 3,389; infants baptized, 10,720. Missionary funds raised, $23,993 59; Commissioners' funds, $2,851 36; Presbyterial funds, $516 13; Theological Seminary funds, $3,353 69; Education funds, $8,023 29. *Richmond Visitor.*

The American Bible Society have now in operation four power presses driven by steam, besides twenty common presses. They expect to add, we understand, shortly, four more power presses.

ITEMS.

The state of trade in New-York appears depressed. Larg failures are said to have happened here. A great Tea House has failed. The new Tariff Duties are so high that several cargoes will be re-shipped. The people of New York, and the United States generally, are likely to reap the harvest of over trade. *Camden Jour.*

It is said that Thomas E. Smith, the great Tea dealer in New York, has failed for upwards of *two millions* of dollars; the heaviest failure that ever occurred in this country. It is also said that he owes the government, for duties on Teas, upwards of *one million* of dollars. What part of this amount is secured we have not learned. *Fayett. Observer*

We are informed from the best source, that an additional Naval force is to be sent out immediately to the Coast of Brazils The continual aggressions upon our commerce on that coast, have made this measure necessary. The large Ship Hudson is now undergoing a preparation for sea at he Naval Depot, and is to be sent out with all convenient despatch. *N. Y. Advocate.*

The crop of wheat and rye in Pennsylvania, this season, is calculated to be double that of ordinary years.

Accounts from all parts of Virginia, represent the prospect for crops as being remarkably promising.

It is asserted in the Albany Daily Advertiser (but denied by the New York Enquirer) that Mr. Van Buren has consented to run as the Jackson candidate for Governor of that State.

General Scott.—It is reported, says the Providence Cadet, that Gen. Scott has become convinced of the impropriety of his conduct towards the Executive of the United States, and will repair to his head quarters at the expiration of his furlough. We hope this report may prove correct.

Punctuality.—We understand that the bank of Darien, punctual to its own voluntary proposition, has, during the past week, redeemed from the treasury of the state, *seventy five thousad dollars* of its bills. It will be recollected that this payment was not due until the 1st of July. This promptness is the more gratifying, as the enemies of the Institution had flattered themselves that the bank would not be able to make these large and frequent advances *Georgia paper, June.*

The Charleston Courier gives a distressing account of the prevalence in that city, of a new disease, called the *Dengue* Fever. The disease is said not to be fatal, but it completely prostrates its victims, and the pain while it lasts is very acute. Its duration is from six hours to three days. It is treated mildly: a little salts, and snake root, and warm lemonade to produce perspiration, appears to be the most common prescription, though in some cases it is permitted to come and go without any thing being taken to check or relieve the pain.

The Charleston City Gazette, of the 24th ult. says that the *dengue fever* is still raging with all its violence. Stores are shut up, with endorsements on the doors, "all sick."—The Bank of the State of South Carolina, has but two officers capable of attending to the duties of the institution, and both of these have been down, but are convalescent. Families go without their dinners, or get them at a late hour, from the sudden attacks of servants and cooks. It would seem, that not one individual in the city, is to be exempted from its visitation. We regret to learn that it is making its way into the country.

Central America.—Dates from Guatemala to the 28th April, have been received at Providence, at which time it was said, the San Salvador party had made overtures of peace, though the city still held out against the Forces of Guatemala.

Silk Crop.—According to the latest accounts from the southern countries of Europe, where silk is a principal object of trade, all the silk worms are in a thriving condition, and promise an abundant crop. In Smyrna, Broussa, and other parts of Asia Minor, no fears are entertained for this year's supply.

Silk Worms.—A patent has been taken out for feeding silk worms on the leaves of an indigenous French plant, the name of which is not mentioned.

The landed estate of Mr. *Jefferson*, including Monticello, is advertised for sale by his executor. It appears that his debts amounted to $107,000. The sum of $72,000 remains unpaid.

James Barbour, the new minister to England, took his passage for that country in the ship Pacific, which sailed from New-York on Wednesday last, the 30th ult.

There had been a counter revolution in Portugal—the ambitious schemes of Don Miguel had been frustrated; and it was thought that he would have to leave the country. [He ought to be shot.]

It is reported in the Montreal Gazette, that the sum of five millions has been appropriated by the British government to be expended on the fortifications and public works in Canada within the next eight years. *N. Y. Spectator.*

False news.—An article, purporting to be the "first bulletin of the Russian army," giving detailed accounts of battles between the Russian and Turkish forces, has found its way into the news market, and appeared in sundry papers, but turns out to be entirely fictitious. The latest dates from that quarter bring no accounts of any battles or bloodshed, although such tidings may be soon expected. *Connecticut Journal.*

Lower Canada.—The Quebec Mercury of the 8th, states that it is now certain that Lieut. General Sir James Kempt succeeds the Earl of Dalhousie, as Governor-in-Chief, and that Sir Francis Burton, will follow Sir James Kempt, in the Government of Nova Scotia,

Gov. Cass, and Col. Menard, of Illinois, have been appointed Commissioners to treat with the Sac, Fox, Winnebago, Ottowa, Pottawatamie, and Chippewa tribes of Indians, for the extinction of their title to the mining country upon Fever River, and also to a tract of land south of the St. Joseph of Michigan, and to another, to connect the settlements of Indians.

Miss Frances Wright has taken charge of the New Harmony Gazette; and in the first paper issued under her superintendence, quotes with approbation an argument to prove that marriages are invalid, where the dispositions of the contracting parties turn out to be uncongenial.

Effects of Lightning.—Persons apparently dead from the effects of lightning have been restored by repeatedly throwing cold water over the whole body.

Green Peas, according to the London papers, sold in that city on the 17th May last for three guineas the quart; cherries and strawberries were equally high.

Mississippi and Ohio rivers.—An appropriation of *fifty thousand dollars* has been made by Congress, at the late session, for the purpose of "improving the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers."

Donation....A donation of lands has been granted to the state of Ohio, by the United States, to the amount of about *eight hundred thousand acres*, to aid in the construction of her canals. At the government price of $1 25 per acre, the sales would amount to 1,000,000 of dollars, which will greatly relieve the people of Ohio from the present burdensome canal tax.

The following insolent toast was drank by a party of *gentlemen* in Vermont, who assembled to celebrate the 4th of July. We challenge party rancor to produce any thing more infamous. Let us hear no more of the Adams party boasting of their decency. *N. Y. Eve. Post.*

By Capt. Prescott. The Jackson party: Composed of disappointed desperadoes of America, and runaway filthy Irishmen!

Important Medical Discovery.

"Dr. Neale, physician to the British forces, has just published a very important work, in which he demonstrates the extraordinary efficacy of the Ergot or spur of Rye, in assisting and removing difficult labor. Hundreds of valuable females who are now annually sacrificed, will, it is presumed, by this valuable discovery, be saved to their families. No discovery since vaccination, claims more general respect and attention"

This *discovery* is American. It is twenty years since this quality of Ergot was stated in the medical journals of this country. Dr. Chapman made particular mention of it in his excellent *Therapeutics*, of which the first edition was printed some ten or twelve years ago. Dr. Dewees has also regularly recorded it, in his valuable writings on Obstetrics.

To make fine Potatoes.....Dig a trench and place your potatoes in it, then cover them with oak leaves, promiscuously gathered, instead of earth—as soon as the vines get through the leaves, cover them again in the same manner, and you will have fine potatoes.

A man's mind is a paradox: the more there is put into it, the more room there is.

Almonds.—Thousands of dollars are sent from the United States, for the purchase of the soft-shelled Almonds, which are procured from the shores of the Mediterranean, in France, Spain, and Italy. Georgia is found to be well adapted to the culture of the soft-shelled almonds; and were the people of that state to devote a little attention to the cultivation of that delicious nut, they might supply the whole demand in the United States. A gentleman in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, planted, in the spring of 1827, 20 or 30 seeds....13 of which came up, 12 lived through the winter, are now four or five feet high, and are as likely to stand the climate as peech-trees. We should like to see the experiment to raise the almond, made in WESTERN CAROLINA. There is a duty on the importation of foreign almonds; every anti-tariff man ought, therefore, to encourage the cultivation of them; for to eat the taxed fruit, is to countenance the tariff that subjects it to the payment of a duty.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, July 24.—Cotton, 10 to 10 50; Beef, fresh in market, 3 cents; Bacon, 7 to 10; peach brandy, 50 to 60; apple do. 33 to 37; flour, 4 a 4½; whiskey, 24 a 25.....United States bank notes, 6½ to 7 per cent. premium; Bills on the North, 60 days 4 to 5 per c't. pre.

Camden, July 24.—Cotton, middling to fair, 8½ to 9; fair to good, 9 to 10; for very prime, 10½ cents have been paid.

Charleston, July 26.—Upland cotton 10 a 12; whiskey, 25 to 26; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 32 to 33 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 25 to 28; beeswax, 22; coffee, 13 to 17; hyson tea, 100 to 105; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80.....North Carolina bills, 8 to 9 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1½ to 1½ per cent. ditto.

Cotton. There are so few purchasers in market, that business in this article is almost suspended. Some few Uplands have been sold during the week, ranging in price from 10½ to 11½ cents.

Petersburg, July 25.—Cotton, 9 to 11½; tobacco, $2 50 a 7½—refused, 1½ a $1½; corn, 1½ a $2; bacon, 6 a 8; lard, 6 a 7; apple brandy, 34 a 35; peach 45 a 74 cents.....North Carolina bank bills, 8 to 9 per cent. discount; Georgia bills, 2½ a 3; South Carolina bills, 2 to 2½ per cent. discount.

NEW-YORK, JULY 22.

Cotton—Sea Islands had declined ¼d to 1d. Sales of the week have amounted to about 1200 bales—comprising about 600 Uplands at 10½ a 11½ cents; 200 Alabamas at 10½ a 12; and 400 New Orleans at 11 a 14, a few bales only at the latter price.

Liverpool Market.—The sales of Cotton for the week ending June 13th, amounted to 9900 bags, including 3150 Uplands, at 6 to 7d with 20 bales at 7 1-8d.

Married,

On the 19th June, Mr. Angus Carter to Miss Jane Martin, both of Cabarrus county.

DIED,

In this county, on the 28th ult. Mr. *Thomas Gheen*, sen. aged about 70 years. He was an old inhabitant of Rowan, an enterprising citizen, and an industrious man.

Medicine and Surgery.

DOCT. SMITH,

OFFERS his professional services, in Medicine and Surgery, to the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity. He expects very soon to receive a supply of fresh *MEDICINES*, carefully selected by himself; and hopes, by attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

Salisbury, July 28th, 1828. 3t28

Beef! Beef!!

KRIDER & BOWERS respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that they have commenced the

Butchering Business;

and will offer *BEEF* at the Market-House in Salisbury, on *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday* mornings in each week, the balance of the season: their Beef is as good as can be procured from the mountains; and will be sold at the following prices:

3 cents pr *lb.* for fore-quarter;
3½ cents " for hind-quarter; or
4 cents " for choice pieces, without neck or shank.

We invite the public to call and see for themselves; and if they find the Beef satisfactory, we solicit their patronage, and pledge our best exertions to deserve it. KRIDER & BOWERS.

Salisbury, August 4, 1828. 26

N. B. A first rate yoke of steers for sale; inquire as above. K. & B.

State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, spring term, 1828. In pursuance of a decree of the court of equity, I will expose to public sale, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of October next, a *Tract of Land* belonging to the heirs of James Neil, dec'd. lying on the waters of Coddle creek, adjoining the lands of John Neil, Robert Neil, Walter Bell, James Weir, and others. Said tract of land is supposed to contain one hundred and thirty acres, and is of excellent quality. A credit of 12 and 18 months will be given: bond, with sufficient security, will be required of the purchaser.

ALEX. H. McREE. *c. m. e.*

July 27th, 1828. 3t28

Estate of Capt. D. Craige.

HAVING qualified at November court last, as administrators on the estate of Capt. David Craige, late of Rowan county, dec'd. we desire all persons indebted to said deceased, to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, to present them, legally attested, within the time prescribed by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will plead in bar of their recovery.

3mt37 THOS. CRAIGE.
ROBT. N. CRAIGE.
July 15, 1828. *Administrators.*

Revolutionary Claims.

An act for the relief of certain surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled*, That each of the surviving officers of the army of the Revolution in the Continental Line, who was entitled to half pay by the resolve of October twenty-first, seventeen hundred and eighty, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in said line, according to his rank in the line, to begin with the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, that, under this act, no officer shall be entitled to receive a larger sum than the full pay of a Captain in said line.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, that, whenever any of said officers has received money of the United States, as a pensioner, since the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, aforesaid, the sum so received shall be deducted from what said officer would, otherwise, be entitled to, under the first section of this act; and every pension to which said officer is now entitled, shall cease after the passage of this act.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, that every surviving non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said army, who enlisted therein for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination, and thereby became entitled to receive a reward of eighty dollars, under a resolve of congress, passed May fifteenth, seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, shall be entitled to receive his full monthly pay in said service, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, that no non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said army, who is now on the pension list of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, that the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, be paid to the officer or Soldier entitled thereto, or to their authorized attorney, at such places and days as the Secretary may direct; and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay; nor shall any officer or Soldier receive the same, until he furnish to said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay allowed by this act shall not in any way be transferable, or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall inure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier entitled to the same by this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, that so much of said pay as accrued by the provisions of this act, before the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall be paid to the officers and soldiers entitled to the same, as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions before mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue after said day, shall be paid semi annually, in like manner, and under the same provisions.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved: 15 May, 1828.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Treasury Department, May 28, 1828:

The "Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," approved on the 15th day of May, 1828, (of which the foregoing is a copy,) will be carried into effect under the following regulations:

Each officer claiming under the act, will transmit to the secretary of the treasury a declaration, according to the form hereunto annexed, marked A, and each *non-commissioned officer, musician*, and *private*, according to the form marked B, accompanied by the oath of two respectable witnesses, as to his identity, which oath is to be taken before a justice of the peace, or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths in the state or territory in which he resides, and authenticated under the seal of the court of the county in which the oath was administered, as shown in the said forms.

Each officer will also transmit his commission, if in existence and attainable, and each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, his discharge; which documents, after being registered, will be returned. If the commission or discharge has been lost or destroyed, he will transmit such other evidence as he may possess or can obtain, corroborative of the statements set forth in his declaration.

If the evidence transmitted, taken in connexion with that afforded by the public records at Washington, be found satisfactory, the amount of two years' full pay, at the rate to which the officer or soldier was entitled, according to his rank in the line, at the close of the war, or at the time of his reduction, (as the case may be,) but in no instance exceeding the full pay of a captain of the continental line, will be transmitted to him, at the place of his residence, after deducting therefrom the amount of any pension which he may have received from the United States since the 3d day of March, 1826. He may, however, authorize any other person to receive it for him; in which case, he will execute a power of attorney, according to the annexed form, marked C, which must be acknowledged before a justice of the peace, or other magistrate, and authenticated under the seal of the court of the county, in the same manner as is already prescribed in regard to declarations. But no payment will be made to any such attorney, until he has made oath, according to the annexed form D, that the pay which he is authorized to receive is intended to enure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier whose attorney he is.

It is requested that all letters to the secretary of the treasury, on the subjects, tionary Claims." RICHARD RUSH

[A.]

Form of a declaration to be made by the officers.

For the purpose of obtaining the benefits of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," approved on the 15th of May, 1828, I ——, of ——, in the county of —— in the state of ——, do hereby declare that I was an officer in the continental line of the army of the revolution, and served as such, [here insert, to the end of the war, or (as the case may be) to the time when the arrangement of the army provided by the resolves of congress of the 3d and 21st of October, 1780, was carried into effect, and was reduced under that arrangement,] at which period I was a —— in the —— regiment of the —— line.

And I also declare, that I afterwards received a certificate (commonly called a commutation certificate) for a sum equal to the amount of five years' full pay; which sum was offered by the resolve of congress, of the 22d of March, 1783, instead of the half pay for life, to which I was entitled under the resolve of the 21st of October, 1780.

And I do further declare, that I have received of the United States, as a pensioner, since the 3d day of March, 1826. [Here insert, no money, or (as the case may be) that I have received, as a pensioner of the United States, since the 3d day of March, 1828, the sum of —— dollars, paid to me by the agent for paying pensions in the state of ——.] [Signed]

Before me, ——, [here insert, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the county of ——, in the state of ——, personally appeared, this day, —— and —— of the said county, who did, severally, make oath, that ——, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the army of the revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this —— day of ——, in the year ——. [Signed]

I, ——, clerk of the court of the county of ——, in the state of ——, do hereby certify, that ——, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, a —— [here insert, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this —— day of ——, in the year ——. [Signed]

[B]

Form of a declaration to be made by the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.

For the purpose of obtaining the benefits of "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," approved on the 15th of May, 1828, I ——, of ——, in the county of ——, in the state of ——, do hereby declare that I enlisted in the continental line of the army of the revolution, for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination; at which period I was a [sergeant, corporal musician, or private, as the case may be,] in captain ——'s company, in the —— regiment of the —— line. And I also declare that I afterwards received a certificate for the reward of eighty dollars, to which I was entitled, under a resolve of Congress, passed the 15th of May, 1778.

And I further declare that I was not, on the fifteenth day of March, 1828, on the pension list of the United States. [Signed]

Before me, ——, [here insert either a justice of the peace or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the county of ——, in the state of ——, personally appeared, this day, —— and ——, of the said county, who did severally make oath that ——, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the army of the revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this —— day of ——, in the year ——. [Signed]

I, ——, clerk of the court of the county of ——, in the state of ——, do certify, that ——, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, a —— [justice of the peace, or as the case may be,] and duty empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this —— day of ——, in the year ——. [Signed.]

[C.]

Form of a Power of Attorney.

Know all men by these presents, that I, ——, of ——, in the county of ——, in the state of ——, do hereby constitute and appoint ——, my true and lawful attorney, with a power of substitution, for me, and in my name, to receive from the United States the amount of pay now due to me, under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, approved 15th May, 1826, as a —— in the —— regiment of the —— line of the army of the revolution.

Witness my hand and seal, this —— day of ——, in the year ——.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of ——

[Signed.] [L. S.]

Before me, ——, a justice of the peace in the county of ——, in the state of ——, personally appeared, this day, ——, whose name is subscribed to the foregoing power of attorney, and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed.

Witness my hand, this —— day of ——, in the year ——. [Signed]

I, ——, clerk of the court of the county of ——, in the state of ——, do hereby certify, that ——, before whom the foregoing power of attorney was acknowledged, is a justice of the peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this —— day of——, in the year.

[D.]

Form of Affidavit to be taken by Attorneys.

Before me, ——, a justice of the peace in the county of ——, in the —— of ——, personally appeared this day, ——, the attorney named in the foregoing power of attorney, and made oath that the same was not given to him by reason of any transfer, or of any attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, of the pay therein authorized to be received, but that the said pay is intended to inure wholly to the personal benefit of the person by whom the said power was executed.

Witness my hand, this —— day of ——, in the year ——.

Before me,——, [here insert either a justice of the peace or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the county of ——, in the state of ——, personally appeared, this day, —— and ——, of the said county, who did severally make oath that ——, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the army of the revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this —— day of ——, in the year ——.

I, ——, clerk of the court of the county of ——, in the state of ——, do hereby certify, that ——, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, a —— [here insert, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this —— day of ——, in the year ——. [Signed]

I, ——, clerk of the court of the county of ——, in the state of ——, do certify, that ——, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, [here insert either a justice of the peace or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this —— day of ——, in the year, ——. [Signed] 8t27

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

E. WILLEY & CO.

At the sign of the Mortar and Pestle, Salisbury, N.C.

HAVING frequently been solicited to publish a list of their *Medicines, Drugs, Paints, Colours*, &c. for the benefit of the public, present the following, as comprising the principal part of their present assortment:

Acid Muriatic	Almonds
Nitric	Pulegii
Sulphuric	Oil of Lavender
Lemon	Cloves
Acetic	Rhodium
Tartaric	Castor
Alcohol	Sweet
Aloes	Sassafras
Alum	Spike
Æthiops Mineral	Rosemary
Ammonia Carb.	Cinnamon
Liq. Vol.	Hemlock
Antimony Crude	Tansey
Pulv.	Pip. Mnt.
Glass	Otto of Roses
Arrow-Root Indian	Opium Turkey
Arsenic	Oxide Bismuth
Asphaltum	Oxymel Squills
Assafœtida	Ointments
Anodyne Liq. of Hoff.	Pearlash
Allspice	Pearl barley
Æther Sulphuric	Pipe Clay English
Aqua Fortis	Pepper Long
Rvæ	Cayenne
Balsam Copaiva	Black
Peruvian	Pills Anderson's
Tolutan	Lee's
Barbadoes Tar.	Hooper's
Bacc. Juniperi.	Pills Jacob's
Borax	Comp. Assafœ.
Brimstone	Rhubarb
Camphor	Precipitate Red
Castor	White
Cantharides	Petrol Barbadensis
Creta Præparata	Poladelphis
Calomel	Phosphorus
Cochineal	Potash
Corrosive Sublimate	Potassae Sulphas
Crocus Martis	Pitch Burgunda
Cocus Indicus	Quassia Rasp'd
Cubebs	Quicksilver
Cobolt or Fly Stone	Quinine Sulphate
Colocynth Pulv.	Mixture
Cloves	Rad Rhei
Chamomile Flowers	Pulv.
Cinnabar Factitious	Iris Flav.
Cream Tartar	Mezereon
Conserve of Roses	Scillæ
Cortex Cinnamon	Zinzibar
Peru Flav.	ditto Pulv.
Rub.	Valerian
Aurant.	Seneka
Sassafras	Anchusa
Cascarilla	Spigelia Marilandica
Canella Alb.	Angelica
Cortex Mezereon	Serpentaria Virga
Simarouba	Columbo
Cornu Cervi Rasp'd	Columbo Pulv.
Dover's Powders	Glycyrrhiza
Extract of Bark	Curcuma Longa
Cicutae	Galangal
Henbane	Gentian
Jalap	Ginseng
Belladona	Sarsaparilla
Gentian	Elecampane
Liquorice	Althea
Catechu	Colchicum
Spruce	Jalap Pulv.
Liquorice	Ipecacuanha Pulv.
do. refin'd	Rosin White
Essence of Bergamot	Yellow
Cinnamon	Seed Anise
Lemon	Sweet Fennel
Hemlock	White Mustard
Peppermint	Black ditto
Tansey	Caraway
Winter Green	Coriander
Mustard	Cardamom
Ens. Veneris	Sugar of Lead
Elixir Paregoric	Sanford's Bark
Vitriol	Sodae Sup. Carb.
Emp. Adhaesivum	Phosphas
Cantharides	Soda Powders
Roborans	Seidlitz Powders
Hydrargyri	Spermaceti
Simplex	Spirits of Nitre dulc
Diachylon	of Wine
Mahy's	of Lavender Com.
Fol. Digitalis	of Turpentine
Senna Alex.	of Hartshorn
Uva Ursi	of Camphor
Juniperi Sabini	Sal. Epsom
Flores Benzoin	Martis
Martialis	Glauber
Zinci	Rochell
Sulphuris	Diureticus
Ferri Carbonas	Tartar
Phosphas	Cheltenham
Gum Ammoniac	Nitre
Arabic	Ammoniac Ref.
Tragacanth	ditto Crude
Copal	Saffron Spanish
Elemi	American
Guaiacum	Oiled
Galbanum	Stirax Liquid
Gamboge	Calamite
Elastic	Stanni Pul.
Aloes Soc.	Tartar Emetic
Benzoin	Ammoniated
Kino	Turpentine Venice
Gum Shell Lac	Tapioca
Myrrh	Turner's Cerate
Olibanum	Tinct. Assafœtida
Scamony	Aloes c. Myrrh
Thus	Cantharides
Mastic	Aloes
Galls Aleppo	Peruvian Bark
Hellebore Nig.	Digitalis
Alb.	Rhubarb
Hive Syrup	Cinnamon
Isinglass	Guaiacum
Ipecacuanha	Huxham's Bark
Lapis Calaminaris	Iodine
Lac Sulphur	Colchicum
Lunar Caustic	Termeric
Laudanum	Capsicum
Lichen Islandicus	Serpentaria Virg.
Mace	Muriate Steel
Manna Flake	Musk
Magnesia Carb.	Galls
Musk	Red Saunders
Nutmegs	Opium
Nux Vomica	Blood Root
Oil Aniseed	Vitriol White
Croton	Blue
Worm Seed	Wine, Antimonial.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Rogers' vegetable pulmonic detergent, for coughs, colds, and consumptions.	Stoughton's Bitters
	Aromatic ditto
	Steer's Opodeldoc
	Henry's Megnesia
Bateman's Drops	Roger's Vegetable
Godfrey's Cordial	Harlaem Oil, or
British Oil	Medicamentum.
Turlington's Balsam	

SUNDRIES.

Medicine chests	Strewing Smalt
Camel hair'd pencils	Fine and coarse sponge
Court plasters	Pumice stone
Gold leaf	White leather skins
Silver ditto	Apoth. scales & weights
Gold Bronze	Poland starch
Silver ditto	American ditto
Copper ditto	Twine
Hatter's bow strings	Vanilla beans
Black & red ink powder	Tonqua ditto
Liquid Ink	White wax
India ditto	Yellow ditto
Clark's indelible ditto	Bay ditto
Perkins' ditto ditto	Red sealing ditto
Patent Lint	White chalk
Lampwicks	Red ditto
Lancet cases	French ditto
Com. Mortars & Pestles	Cologne water
Polishing Powders	Antique oil
Pill boxes	Macassar oil
Tooth brushes	Eye-stones
Tooth powders	Eye-water
Pomatum	Rotten stone
Fancy paper	Lamp oil
Swiss Glue	Bole armeni
Castile soap	Tapers
Windsor ditto	Lemon juice
Naples ditto	Hull's Trusses
Transparent soap	Macoboy ditto
Washball ditto	Scotch ditto
White ditto	Snuff boxes
Cephalic snuff	

EARTHEN WARE.

½ gal. cerate pots	½ do. do. do.
1 qt. do. do.	Gallipots assorted
1 pt. do. do.	Pill tiles

PAINTS, COLORS, &c.

White lead	Black varnish
Red ditto	Copal varnish
Black ditto	Madder
Venetian red	Copperas
Spanish brown	Turkey umber
Chromic yellow	Terra de sienna
Chromic green	Termeric
Ivory black	Ground fustic
Yellow Ocre	Logwood in stick
Crocus martis	ditto ground
Flake white	Litharge
Paris white	Red saunders
Rose pink	Nicaragua
Cochineal	Verdigris
Chinese vermillion	Vitrioli colcothar
Prussian blue	Spanish whiting
Figured ditto	Arnatto
Spanish indigo	Lamp black
American ditto	

GLASS.

2 Gals. Specie Bottles	1 do. do. do.
1 do. do. do.	1 qt. salt mouth'd
½ do. do. do.	1 pt. do. do.
1 qt. do. do.	½ do. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.	Graduating measures
½ do. do. do.	Phials assorted
1 gal. Tincture Bottles	Funnels
½ do. do. do.	Nipple shells
1 qt. do. po.	Breast pipes
1 pt. do. do.	Bed urinals
½ do. do. do.	Mortars and pestles
6 oz. do. do.	Pungent bottles
4 do. Tincture Bottles	Retorts
2 do. do. do.	Peg lamps

INSTRUMENTS.

Evan's Lancets	Gum elast. Catheters
Common do	Stomach Tubes
Spring do.	Wax Bougies
Gum do.	Metallic Bougies.
Scalpels	Gum elastic do.
Lancet phlemes	Female Syringes
Teeth drawers	Male do.
Forceps	Clyster pipes
Seton needles	Spatulas.

June 9th, 1828. 18

Mills and Lands.

THE valuable *Mills* and *Lands* formerly the property of Geo. Saner, dec'd. are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Dutchman's creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Giles Mumford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.

16tf THOMAS D. GIBBS,
JOSEPH HANES,
PETER SANER,
JACOB SANER,
May 23d, 1828. MARTIN SANER.

N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Saner, adjoining the above, containing 225 acres, will be sold in connexion with the above, or separately as may best suit the purchaser; which is likewise first rate land.

Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mocksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, with out-houses, and an excellent garden: this property will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply as above.

Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. This property includes about 60 town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz: A valuable *Tannery*, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent Bark-Mill; also, a good dwelling-house, with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, living in Charlotte.

ROBERT M'KENZIE.
Cabarrus county, May 22, 1828. 17tf

To Gold Miners.

100 lbs. of *pure Quicksilver*, just received, and for sale, by E. WILLEY & Co.
Salisbury, June 10th, 1828. 20

POETRY.

FROM THE AMERICAN TRAVELLER.

NAPOLEON SLEEPS.

SONNET.

The conflict's o'er—the iron crown is riven,
And war hath smooth'd its storm-compelling brow;
The giant spirit from his throne is driven—
The nations to milder sceptre bow;
For he the great magician, lifts no more
The wand of empire o'er embattled hosts,
Nor breaks again his whirlwind battle roar
On earth's wide, thunder-blasted, dreary coasts.
Yet like eternal beacon-fires that stream
On night's cold brow of heavy rampart gloom,
The flashings of his deathless actions gleam,
And shed a glory o'er his warrior tomb.
Napoleon sleeps—the star of empire fades,
But his proud spirit spurns the Stygian shades.

M.

THE WORLD'S SEEMING.

All men's intrigues and projects tend
By several courses to one end,—
To compass by the properest shows
Whatever their designs propose,—
And that which owns their fairest pretext
So often found the indirect'st.
Hence 'tis, that hypocrites still paint
Much better than the real saint,
And knaves appear more just and true
Than honest men that make less shew;
The dullest idiots,...in disguise—
Appear more knowing than the wise;
Illiterate dunces—undiscern'd,—
Pass on the rabble for the learn'd;
And cowards—that can damn and rant—
Pass muster for the valiant.
For he, that has but impudence,
To all things has a just pretence;
And—put among his wants but shame—
To all the world may lay his claim.

Butler's Remains.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE TRUTH TELLER.

Every man his own Physician.

I take the liberty to hand you, Mr. Editor, the following recipe for publication—it has been found very useful in families during the warm season, and if persisted in, will prove an admirable preventive, and obviate the necessity of using harsher medicine; the writer can safely recommend it to all disposed to make trial of it; and can add, moreover, that it has been used in the family of an eminent physician for several years past; and in his neighbourhood, it is customary in almost every family, to have a demi-john filled with this water and placed in some convenient part of the house, so that all may have access to it; and it is usual for every member of the family to take a glass of it, as regularly as they eat their breakfast; the effect is a fine appetite, and an improved state of health. The qualities of the water are very similar to the celebrated Cheltenham water.

8 oz. Glauber salts.
4 oz. Epsom do.
2 table-spoons full common salt to a gallon spring water.

The dose is one wine glass full put in a tumbler, and filled up with spring water, to be drank half an hour before breakfast, and the same repeated at night, if required. Q.

A good example.—Dr. Macartney, the Anatomical Professor in Dublin, with about fifty other surgeons, have begun the patriotic work of surrendering up their bodies for dissection, by signing, with all due solemnity, an order to their respective executors to that effect.

SCENE.....*A country school house.*

Boy—S, ee.
Teacher—What does that spell?
Boy—Don't know.
Teacher—What do I do with my eyes?
Boy—Squint, sir.

Learn to hold thy tongue. Five words cost Zacharias forty years silence.

What word is that of one syllable, from which, if two letters be taken, will leave a word of two syllables, both of which are in daily use?

Chuse a wife, as you would a knife, by her temper.

A perverse woman, is like a perpetual blister.

Facts are the flesh of conversation; opinions are the feathers.

Jack Ketch's Arithmetic.—16 idle knaves make a swindler; 8 swindlers, a housebreaker; 6 housebreakers, a highwayman; 4 highwaymen, a murderer; and two murderers, a dish for the Devil!

Legal Arithmetic.....12 lawyers' clerks make an attorney; 10 attorneys, a barrister; 9 barristers, a sergeant-at-law; 8 sergeants-at-law, an attorney-general; 6 attorney-generals, a vice-chancellor; 4 vice-chancellors, a master of the rolls; 2 masters of the rolls, a lord high chancellor; and 2 lord high chancellors, a doubtful piece of business! *English paper.*